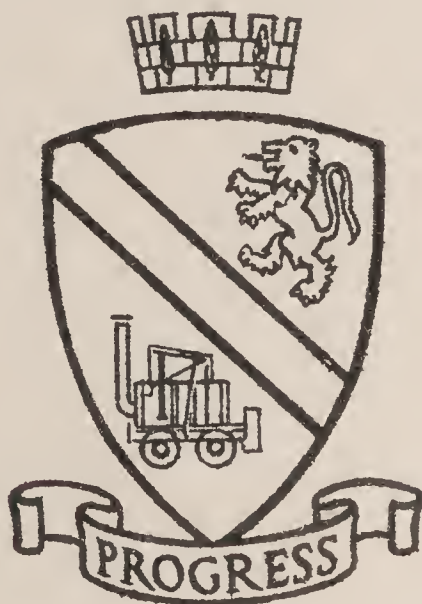


# HETTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1966





HETTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Hettoh House,  
Hetton-le-Hole.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare of the Urban District for the year 1966.

There was no serious outbreak of any infectious disease during the year. Continued effort is being made to improve the immunity of the public by vaccination and immunisation procedures.

Mr. Stoddart joined the Department as Additional Public Health Inspector from February 1966 which appointment was very welcome as Mr. Murray your Chief Public Health Inspector had to manage single handed in the duties of a Public Health Inspector since Mr. Hall terminated his appointment with this Council in September, 1965. The Council's decision to appoint Mr. J.F. Nutt as a Student Public Health Inspector is appreciated and I shall endeavour to give Mr. Nutt all facilities to qualify as a Public Health Inspector.

I wish to express my gratefulness to the Chairman, Councillors, the Chief Officers and members of the staff for their continued guidance and help. Further I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the members of the Health Department.

P.A.Y. NARAYANAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Members of Council and Health Committee 1966

Chairman of the Council -Councillor W.H.Bainbridge,J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee-Councillor E.Kent

Hetton Ward

Councillor T. Hope	12 Wear Street, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor E. Kent	11 Bedford Street, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor C. Long	29 Springwell Terrace, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor W.Lowery	2 Co-operative Terrace, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor G. Metcalfe	31 Deepdale Street, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor T. Scott	14 Downs Lane, Hetton-le-Hole

Hetton Downs Ward

Councillor Mrs.C.Buckingham	23 Fairy Street, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor J. Belshaw	6 Borrowdale Street, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor Mrs.E.Conder	2 High Downs Square, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor G.W.Davidson	19 Caroline Street, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor L.Kelly,J.P.	'Hillcroft', North Road, Hetton-le-Hole
Councillor E.Weirs	1 Station Road North, Hetton-le-Hole

Easington Lane Ward

Councillor W.H.Bainbridge,J.P.	79 Elemore Lane, Easington Lane
Councillor R.S. Dixon	5 Sheriff's Moor Avenue, Easington Lane
Councillor A. Grey,J.P.	'Elmwood', B3a Elemore Lane, Easington Lane.
Councillor F. Noble	5 Rydal Avenue, Easington Lane
Councillor Mrs.E.Smith	26 Whitehill Road, Easington Lane
Councillor J. Telford	47 Brickgarth, Easington Lane

Rainton & Moorsley Ward

Councillor J.J. Clough	11 Mill Terrace, East Rainton
Councillor H. Prest	17 Moorsley Road, Low Moorsley
Councillor J.Q.Nicholson	25 Lloyd Avenue, East Rainton





Area	-	4,551 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1966	-	17,120
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966) to Rate Books	-	5572
Rateable Value	-	£226,131
Product of a penny rate	-	£1299.16s.11d

-----

Public Health Officers of the Authority

The staff consists of :-

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - Dr. P.A.Y.Narayanan. Whole time conjoint appointment (see below) Degrees of M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - Mr.H.J.S.Murray, Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspector's Joint Examining Board and Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Also acts as Factory and Workshops Inspector under the Shops Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - Mr. G.Stoddart, Holds Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspector's Joint Examination Board, and Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR - Mr. P.W. Richardson. Holds Testamur of the Institute of Municipal Engineers.





The present Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health for Houghton-le-Spring and Washington Urban District, Sunderland Rural District and Assistant County Medical Officer for Area No.5.

Health Services Administered by County Council  
and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food

The following Health Services are administered by the County Council as the responsible Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act.

Ambulance	Domestic Helps
Home Nursing	Health Visitors
Prophylactic measures against smallpox	Child Welfare and Maternity
Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Tuberculosis	School Medical
	Welfare of the Blind and Handicapped.

The County Council are also responsible for the administration of Part II of the National Insurance Act 1948.

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTORS are also appointed by and work under the directions of the County Council

VETERINARY INSPECTORS are fully qualified men appointed by and working under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture being responsible for carrying out routine examinations of milk producing animals throughout the county.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### Births and Birth Rates

The nett number of live births (as corrected by the Registrar General for outward and inward transfers) during 1966 was 227 as compared with 249 for 1965.

Sex and legitimacy classification is as follows :-

		Total	Male	Female	) Birth Rate per 1000
Live	) Legitimate	217	109	108	) of the estimated
Births	) Illegitimate	10	63	43	) population - 13.33

The Birth Rate per 1000 population in England and Wales (live births) was 17.7 for 1966.

In order to compare the birth rate based on the Registrar-General's figures for England and Wales a comparability factor of 1.02 is used giving a birth rate for the District of 13.59 compared with 17.7 for England and Wales.

Still Births - During 1966 there were 6 still births in the district.

		Total	Male	Female	) giving a Rate of 38.1
Still	) Legitimate	5	2	3	) per 1000 total (live
Births	) Illegitimate	1	-	1	) and still births)

The still birth rate per 1,000 population is .35

### Deaths and Death Rates

After correction for outward and inward transfers, 189 residents of the District died, (111 males and 78 females).

The death rate, therefore, corrected for outward and inward transfers and including deaths, from all causes and at all ages was 11.06 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.



In order to compare the death rate based on the Registrar-General's figures for England and Wales a comparability factor of 1.02 is used giving a death rate for the District of 11.28 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

Total Deaths under Five Years (Corrected Locally)

During 1966 7 children died under the age of five years, or 3.08 per cent of the total deaths.

The following table summarises the above statistics.

Year	Births				Deaths				Total Increase
	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1000	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1000	
1957	173	154	327	17.7	89	85	174	9.4	153
1958	168	157	325	17.7	112	84	195	10.5	130
1959	160	155	323	17.01	84	79	163	8.8	160
1960	176	150	326	17.7	142	105	247	13.3	79
1961	134	138	272	15.52	86	69	155	8.84	117
1962	121	118	239	14.31	102	103	205	11.73	34
1963	135	109	244	14.88	101	103	204	11.77	40
1964	138	123	261	15.13	108	68	176	10.21	85
1965	131	118	249	14.04	100	103	203	11.78	46
1966	115	112	227	13.33	111	89	189	11.06	38

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

There were no deaths among women or babies from puerperal sepsis or other puerperal causes.

Death Rate of Infants under one year

6 children died during 1966 before attaining the age of one year, (2 legitimate males and 1 illegitimate female and 3 legitimate females), compared with 2 in 1965.

The following table shows the death rate of infants under one year of age according to the total number of live births and legitimacy for the years 1965-1966.





Year	All Infants per		Legitimate Infants	Illegitimate
	per 1000 live Births		per 1000 legitimate	Infants per 1000
			Live Births	illègitimate live births
1955	22.01		22.22	-
1956	37.67		38.5	-
1957	24.4		21.9	125.0
1958	15.3		16.07	-
1959	19.04		19.5	-
1960	27.6		28.3	-
1961	22.06		22.6	-
1962	40.00		41.8	-
1963	27.10		28.7	-
1964	48.5		49.2	-
1965	8.06		8.23	-
1966	26.4		23.04	166.6

Of the 6 infants who died under one year of age the cause of death was in no cases due to prematurity, giving a percentage of 0 due to this cause. 1 death under one year was due to pneumonia.



Causes of Death in Hetton Urban District Council during 1966.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
All Causes	111	89
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitis diseases	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	5	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast	-	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14. Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	10	8
15. Leukaemic, aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	27	22
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
20. Other heart disease	7	6
21. Other circulatory disease	3	-
22. Influenza	1	-
23. Pneumonia	10	7
24. Bronchitis	10	4
25. Other disease of respiratory system	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodem	2	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
34. All other accidents	1	2
35. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
36. Suicides	1	-





## Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were 0 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis or non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1966.

### COMPARATIVE TABLE

Year	No. of deaths from pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1000 population from pulmonary Tuberculosis	No. of Deaths from Non- pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1000 population from non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1955	3	.16	0	.00
1956	1	.05	0	.00
1957	1	.05	0	.00
1958	3	.16	0	.00
1959	2	.108	0	.00
1960	1	.054	2	.108
1961	0	.00	0	.00
1962	0	.00	0	.00
1963	0	.00	0	.00
1964	0	.00	0	.00
1965	2	.11	0	.00
1966	0	.00	0	.00

## Heart Disease

Heart Diseases being inclusive of Coronary Disease, Angina, Hypertension with Heart Disease and other Heart Diseases, account from 64 deaths (35 males and 29 females). This is equivalent to 33.8 per cent. of the total deaths and a mortality rate of 3.7 1,000 population.

## Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

In addition to the above deaths a further 30 (18 males and 12 females) were due to Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System the majority being due to Cerebral Haemorrhage.



The number of deaths in these two groups has decreased the two groups accounting for the deaths of 94 persons (53 males and 41 females) as against a total of 99 persons in 1965.

	Males	Females	Total
Coronary Disease, Angina	27	22	49
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
Other Heart Disease	7	6	13
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	18	12	30
	<u>53</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>94</u>

This is equivalent (taking the groups together) of 49.7 per cent of the total deaths and a mortality rate of 5.4 per 1000 population.

#### Cancer

32 deaths - (19 males and 13 females), were due to cancer. This is equivalent to 16.9 per cent of the total deaths, or a mortality rate of 1.87 per 1000 population.

#### Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Disease

During the year 1966, some 106 cases of infectious diseases including all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified as occurring in the district. There were 94 cases of measles.

#### School Notification of Diseases

No cases of any notifiable diseases were notified from the Schools.



Comparison of number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1957/1966.

Diseases	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	1	17	8	3	9	10	13	6	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	27	10	20	16	12	6	3	-	6	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary ) Male	4	5	7	4	3	6	6	2	2	5
Tuberculosis ) Female	6	4	2	4	1	4	4	1	3	4
Non-Pulmonary ) Male	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis ) Female	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	241	7	189	4	473	2	144	34	105	94
Whooping Cough	64	3	29	89	10	-	22	1	2	3
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	356	49	258	122	510	28	192	44	117	106

### Tuberculosis

There has been no action taken during 1966, under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), Section 172 of the Public Health Acts 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).





The following are particulars of the number and type of houses provided by the Council in pre-war and post war periods.

The number of types of Pre-war are as follows :-

<u>Estate</u>	<u>A 1</u>	<u>A 2</u>	<u>A 3</u>	<u>A 4</u>	<u>B 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Broomhill	100	30	-	-	-	130
Eppleton	-	10	22	2	-	34
Hetton	-	135	180	-	-	315
Peat Carr	-	167	57	14	-	238
Easington Lane (Old Site)	-	29	154	-	36	219
Prospect	20	63	25	9	-	117
East Rainton	4	152	57	5	-	218
Moorsley	12	-	-	-	-	12
Springwell Terrace	-	24	12	-	-	36
Mill Terrace	-	8	4	-	-	12
	<u>136</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1331</u>

Houses completed between the end of the war and the 31st Dec, 1966

<u>Estate</u>	<u>A 1</u>	<u>A 2</u>	<u>A 3</u>	<u>A 4</u>	<u>Sp. 6 Br.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Caroline Street	-	10	-	-	-	10
Pemberton & Richard St.	16	-	-	-	-	16
Peat Carr	-	54	70	2	-	126
The Lawns, Eas. Lane	24	-	-	-	-	24
Prospect	2	59	96	8	-	165
Moorsley	18	32	56	4	-	110
Moorsley (55 Houses)	12	34	9	-	-	55
Low Downs	8	36	36	4	-	84
Gargles Farm Estate	52	124	80	6	1	269
Brickgarth	24	58	31	-	-	113
Murton Lane	4	6	-	-	-	10
Mill Terrace	-	2	-	-	-	2
East Rainton	8	12	2	-	-	22
Shaws Row	4	31	14	-	-	49
Derwent Street	10	44	16	-	-	70
Hetton House Grounds	-	-	1	-	-	1
Moorsley	-	11	3	-	-	14
Prospect	2	-	-	-	-	2
High Street	20	26	5	-	-	51
George Street	-	22	15	-	-	37
Barnard Park	8	-	-	-	-	8
Lindsay Street	-	14	4	-	-	18
High Street	8	1	-	-	-	9
Church Road	19	11	3	-	-	33
Low Downs Road	2	-	2	-	-	4
Barrington Terrace	10	46	13	-	-	69
	<u>291</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1446</u>



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1966 - SHOWING AGE INCIDENCE  
AND DISTRIBUTION

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Number of Cases Notified at Ages - Years											TOTAL	Total number of cases Notified in each Ward				TOTAL	Deaths	Cases Removed to Hospital	No. per 1000 population
	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Hetton	Hetton Downs	Easington Lane	Moorsley and Rainton				
Diphtheria																				
Puerperal Pyrexia																				
Pneumonia																				
Erysipelas																				
Pulmonary ) Male									1	2	2	5	2	1	1	1				
Tuberculosis ) Female									2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	5			.23
Non-Pulmonary ) Male																	4			.29
Tuberculosis ) Female																				
Meningococcal Infection																				
Small Pox																				
Dysentery																				
Measles	4	14	9	14	15	36	2					94	34	21	35	14	94			5.50
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	1							3		1	2		3			.17
Para-typhoid Fever																				
Acute Poliomyelitis																				
Acute Polio-Encephalitis																				
TOTAL	5	14	10	14	16	36	2	3	1	3	2	106					106			6.19





Houses completed during 1966 :-

<u>SITE</u>	<u>A 1</u>	<u>A 2</u>	<u>A 3</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
High Street	2	1	-	3
Church Road	-	4	1	5
Barrington Terrace	10	46	13	69
	<u>12</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>77</u>

1. Summary of work done by the Public Health Inspector's Department during the year 1966 :-

<u>New Houses Completed during the year</u>	<u>With State Assistance</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
(a) By Local Authority	77	-	77
(b) By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
(c) By Private Persons	-	29	29

Total No. of Inhabited houses - 5710

2. CLOSING AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

A. Formal Action

(i) No. of houses demolished during year as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action	95
(ii) No. of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action	2
(iii) No. of houses in Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses demolition of which temporarily postponed.	27
(iv) No. of houses in use as temporary accommodation	-



B. Informal Action

- (i) No. of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included above -

RECONDITIONING AND REPAIR

3. No. of houses made fit during the year by procedure under Housing Acts (excluding temporary accommodation) or Public Health Acts:

- |                                               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|
| (a) As a result of informal action            | 19 |
| (b) By owners as a result of statutory notice | 4  |
| (c) By Local Authority in default of owners   | -  |

4. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS : HOUSING ACTS  
1949/62

No. of separate houses

	<u>Discretionary</u> <u>Grant</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Grant</u>
(a) Application submitted to Local Authority	28	36
(b) Applications rejected by Local Authority	-	-
(c) Total No. of applications approved since inception of scheme	365	48
(d) Total No. of grants paid since inception of scheme	338	43



GENERAL SUMMARY

	No. of Inspection	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notice Served	Defects remedied after Notice	Legal pro- ceedings & General Remarks
Housing:					
Public Health and Housing Acts	220	102	-	94	
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences:					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	
Defective	18	6	-	6	
Drainage	173	10	-	10	
Water Supply	-	-	-	-	
Food Premises	285	25	-	25	
Shops Act	230	36	-	36	
Slaughterhouses:					
Public	-	-	-	-	
Private	312	8	-	8	
Tents, Vans, etc.	-	-	-	-	
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	
Factories & Workplaces	40	5	-	5	
Keeping of Animals	5	2	-	2	
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	119	52	-	52	
Offensive accumulations	31	14	-	14	
Smoke Nuisances	7	4	-	4	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	386	8	-	8	

Total number of water closets in District	-	5860
Total number of ash-closets in District	-	-
Total number of ashpit privies in District	-	-





FOOD INSPECTION: The following table shows the number and type of premises where foodstuffs are prepared and sold, viz:-

Slaughterhouses	10
Colliery Canteens	2
Cafes or snack bars	3
Fish and chips	9
Butchers	17
Groengrocery and Fruiterers	10
Bakers and Confectioners	13
Grocery	30
General	44
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	2
Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream..	65

These premises all comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and are equipped with full amenities for staff. The majority have some form of refrigeration, and wastage is rare, although it was necessary to condemn a large amount of tinned and packaged goods, a large proportion because they were unsaleable owing to rough handling.

Slaughterhouses: The number of licenses in force at the commencement of the year was 10, but subsequently one slaughterhouse closed down. All the premises were in full compliance with the Regulations both as regards structure and equipment. The number of slaughtermen licensed by the Council was 31. The position with regard to trained slaughtermen has improved, a very good type of man being employed, and the butchers now appear to have little difficulty in finding suitable staff. At one premises a good number of sheep are slaughtered under Mahommedan rites for the provisioning of ships. The meat sent for the ritual slaughter can only be accepted at their face value, but they vary greatly in their efficiency. They carry out the act of slaughter only, the caecases being dressed by the regular butchers in the establishment.

The incidence of slaughter considerably exceeds the needs of the district, and a large porportion of the meat is exported, but all animals for human consumption are inspected, resulting in a good amount of week-end and holiday overtime being worked by the staff. The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations,



free with minimum preparation and restoration costs. The time is fast approaching, however, when suitable sites will be difficult to obtain, and costs in preparation work, drainage, etc. and subsequent restoration are likely to be heavy.

Records are kept of the daily collections of the vehicles but owing to the complete lack of weighbridge facilities in the district it is not possible to weigh loads. During 1966 the service dealt with a total of 6,120 loads, with an estimated total tonnage of 14,900. The work involved the weekly clearance of 5,900 premises, many of which had multiple bins in use.

The Shops Act: The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Inspector under the Shops Acts, and these premises were all visited and inspected at least once in the year under review. The shops were generally found to be well equipped with all the necessary amenities for staff, and no difficulty was experienced in the enforcement of closing hours, the majority of shopkeepers observing shorter hours than those permitted. The work of the department under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is covered by a separate report.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Camping Sites: There are no licensed sites in the district, but a hardcore of a very unsuitable type of van dweller existed at the village of Middle Rainton, and this colony tended to snowball from time to time. Formal action was difficult as the land was last occupied by houses which were demolished some 30 years ago, and trace of the quiet large number of individual owners has been lost, but by informal means the site was cleared early in 1966, and it was subsequently been possible to keep it clear.

Schools: A very high standard of hygiene was maintained in all schools, and it was not necessary for any school to be closed during the year. The Health Department is indebted to the teachers for their ready co-operation whenever enquiries or arrangements affecting the welfare of the pupils were necessary.

Public Houses, Hall and Cinemas: These premises are regularly inspected, a report being submitted for the guidance of the Justices at the Brewster Sessions. It was not necessary to report adversely with regard to any premises during 1966.





During 1966 it was necessary to serve 22 informal notices requiring the repair of defects in house drains, all of which were complied without recourse to statutory action.

Sanitary Accommodation: Dwellinghouses and premises in the district were equipped with sanitary conveniences of the following types at the end of the year, viz:

Water Closets	-	5,860
Ash-closets	-	-
Ash-pit privies	-	-
Chemical Closets	-	-

These figures have varied little in recent years, the tendency being for a steady rise in the number of water-closets, as with grant aid, an increasing number of houses have an additions water-closet inside.

Refuse Collection and Disposal: The Health Department is responsible for this service, which is carried out by direct labour, four side loading end tipping lorries being used for the work, with four drivers and eight fillers, two additional fillers being used during the three heaviest months of the winter. A spare lorry is engaged part-time on the collection of trade refuse and salvage, principally from business premises, the service being subject to a charge. The driver sorts and bales the materials collected, and these are marketed, the income derived at from this source was £250. 0s. 0d. A 24" x 18" ash-bin is standardised throughout the area, and these are emptied once weekly. The bins are generally in good condition, as the collectors immediately report unsatisfactory bins, and the owner is offered a replacement at reasonable cost. The number of bins supplied during the year to privately owned houses was 46, and the average re-sale price of these was 30/- each.

All the refuse is disposed of by tipping, this being controlled so far as the available supplies of covering material will permit. A man is employed part-time to gather paper and loose materials as they are tipped, there being little difficulty in keeping the tips tidy and nuisance free. All the tips in use have been for the purpose of land reclamation for agricultural or recreational use, and have generally been provided



### Sanitary Circumstances in the Area

Water Supply: The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company supply the major portion of the area, the Durham County Water Board supplying the Rainton Area.

The supply was consistently satisfactory in quantity and quality during 1966, and was not affected by any rationing scheme due to drought.

Without exception dwellinghouses and other premises throughout the district are supplied with water direct from the mains, the supply taps all being within the dwellinghouse, and, with few exceptions, placed over a scullery sink.

The Health Department take weekly samples for bacteriological examination from various points in the area. The examinations are carried out free of charge at the Public Health Laboratory, Sunderland, and again tribute must be paid to the ready co-operation and advice available at all times from Dr. Crone, The Principal of the Laboratory, and to the Sunderland Company and the Durham Board for their prompt co-operation whenever matters arise requiring their attention.

During the year under review 212 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and of these 4 were sub-standard, but only to a minor degree, which was dealt with by the flushing of the affected mains. No samples were taken for chemical analysis during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage: The Council's Glebe Sewerage Works are situated at Rainton Bridge, these were constructed in 1936/37 and function satisfactorily. With the exception of a few agricultural premises, which rely upon cesspools of modern construction, the whole of the premises in the area are connected to the public sewers.

Housing developments made necessary extensions to soil and surface water sewers, involving a considerable amount of new drainage work, which with the exception of work on the Council's own Housing sites, was subject to examination and testing by the Health Department.





which came into effect at the end of September, 1966 eased the position.

A very high class of animal is generally killed, and there has been a progressive decrease in the incidence of disease found. Where it was necessary to condemn carcasses or parts, they were sprayed with a highly persistent dye, and disposed of to pet food manufacturers under the guarantee that none of the meat would be used for human consumption.

Waste disposal from the slaughterhouse presents no problem, the major part of this is collected daily from premises by outside firms, but to prevent nuisance from promiscuous dumping a deep trench was provided on the refuse tip for the exclusive use of butchers, and this is filled and extended as required.

The following table provides particulars of animals examined.

	Cattle	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Number killed	1450	5220	108	4120
Number not inspected	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	26	2	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	58	530	-	385
<u>Tuberculosis</u>				
Whole carcass condemned.	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	29
<u>Cysticerci</u>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-





MILK AND DAIRIES: The area is principally supplied with liquid milk by two organisations, viz. The Houghton Dairy Farmer's Association, who supply pasteurised milks processed by the Milk Marketing Board, and a considerable quantity of raw milk from local farms, and the East Durham Co-operative Dairies, who supply pasteurised milks, and have a modern distributing Depot, equipped with cold storage chambers, situated in the Hetton Downs Ward. A considerable amount of sterilised milk coming mainly from Dairies in the Sunderland Area is also retailed by shops and general stores, 60 shops being registered for such sales at the end of 1966.

The County Health Department carry out routine sampling of milk in the District, and report monthly on the number of samples taken, which during the year amounted to 33 samples, 7 of these being from sterilised milks. The Council's Health Department take samples weekly from local supplies, particularly from the raw milks. These are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Sunderland for bacteriological examination. The raw milks are also examined for the presence of br.abortus, and are quite often found positive to the ring test for this, but subsequently cultures have proved negative. The presence of br.abortus was however, established on one farm in the area during the year, traced back to the offending animal, and cleared up.

Samples taken by the Health Department during 1966 numbered 612, and of these 14 failed the tests.

ICE-CREAM: Close attention is paid to this commodity, having regard to the numerous itinerant hawkers who tour this district in motor vans, as their times are irregular, and often inconvenient for the transmission of samples to the Laboratory, sampling is not easy. A large number of shops sell ice cream from storage cabinets, and premises registered for the retail sale of pre-packed ice cream numbered 62 at the end of the year. Two premises manufacture ice cream in the district, both are fully equipped for compliance with the heat treatment regulations.

Samples taken during 1966 numbered 35, 11 of these being in some degree sub-standard, the actual results being as follows :- Grade 1, 20, Grade 2, 4, Grade 3, 6, and Grade 4, 5.





